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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 20, 1923, Temperature 68.

Barometer 29.92

Rainfall 0.09 inch.

Humidity 82.

February 20, 1923, Temperature 57.

No. 18,804. 二拜禮 號十二月二年三十三百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service the China Mail.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/2 13/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/2 13/16.

EGYPT'S ALADDIN'S CAVE.

TREASURES OF UNTOLD RICHNESS.

PHARAOH'S JEWEL-CASKET.

LUXOR, February 19.

Treasures of untold richness are piled up in the annex to Tutankhamen's shrine room. They include a great gold box six feet high and four feet long in which is Pharaoh's jewel casket. The richness of the find may exceed anything the most sanguine could imagine. There are also innumerable boxes of unguent jars and wine vessels, two beautiful statues of a king standing on a lion. A heavily gilded mass of splendid jewellery was found in one of the boxes.

In connection with the chariots in the annex it was found when they were taken apart bodies were covered with gold plates richly chiselled with coloured inlay glass and semi-precious stones.

One of the most interesting finds was a litter for bearing a sacred boat in procession. Such litter has not been found hitherto.

Mr. Howard Carter expresses the opinion that the examination, registration, photography and treatment for removal of these treasures will occupy two years.

LATEST RUHR MOVE.

ULTIMATUM TO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

DUSSELDORF, February 19.

The inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has issued a forty-eight hour ultimatum ordering the Rhineland customs officials to decide whether to accept the offer of re-engagement by the French or dismissal. It is understood that strong pressure is being brought to bear on them to re-engage including an offer of guarantees of protection. The alternative will be wholesale expulsions.

BELGIAN TROOP TRAIN DERAILED.

DUSSELDORF, February 19.

A Belgian troop train was derailed between Aix la Chapelle and Duren. Several men were injured and sabotage is suspected.

FOOTING THE BILL.

PARIS, February 19.

The Minister of Finance is submitting to Cabinet a Bill providing for a supplementary credit of 115 million francs for expenses in connection with the occupation of the Ruhr during January and February.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

OPENS AT WHITE CITY.

LONDON, February 19.

The British industries fair organised by the Department of Overseas Trade was opened in the presence of their Majesties at White City. Twelve thousand British manufacturers contributed to the display and there were eight hundred stalls of goods ranging from cutlery to fancy goods, particularly British dyes. There was a huge crowd of buyers from the Dominions and the United States.

BAKU OIL OPERATIONS HELD UP.

RIGA, February 19.

A message from Moscow states that oil operations at Baku have been interrupted in consequence of lack of money to pay wages.

RUSSIA AND THE WORLD.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND JAPAN.

MOSCOW'S OBSCURE POLICY.

LONDON, February 19.

The Manchester Guardian's Moscow correspondent says M. Kamenoff, acting Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissaries, interviewed, said that whether Russia became involved in the events in West Europe depended entirely on Poland's mobilisation. The latter would be considered a hostile act.

He said there were no signs yet of a Franco-Russian rapprochement but it was only a question of time till France would be compelled to realise that she must give up her military ambitions if she wished to remain a leading nation.

COMING JAPAN CHANGES.

Questioned regarding a change in Japanese policy in connection with M. Joffe's visit to Japan, M. Kamenoff said: "We are persuaded that Japan stands much as Russia did in 1903 on the eve of events of great social and political significance. When they are complete a change of policy will not be out of the question. We are convinced that before long those circles will be in power in Japan who favour a rapprochement with Russia and the evacuation of Russian Sakhalin which is a preliminary condition."

He concluded by declaring that Anglo-Russian relations were distinctly worse under the new British Government. He described Earl Curzon as still living in the nineteenth century and dreaming of cutting off Russia from the East altogether.

CRICKET.

SENSATIONAL MATCH.

DURHAM, February 19.

In sunny weather after overnight rain had made the wicket easy England made 201 for 9. It was a sensational cricket. England only made 26 for 4 and then Russell and Sandham put up a partnership which carried the total to 102 for 5. It was 111 for 7 when Mann with a dogged innings made 15 in 77 minutes with Russell and brought the total to 148 for 8. Finally Gilligan and Russell offered a lively partnership wherein they made respectively 20 and 90 unfinished. Russell was magnificent and the mainstay of his side. Sandham made forty.

M.C.C. BEAT AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, February 19.

The M.C.C. beat Auckland by an innings and four runs. The M.C.C. made 365, Chapman contributing 108. Auckland made 178, Freeman taking 7 for 87. They then followed on and made 133, Freeman taking 5 for 71.

PARIS-STRASSBOURG TRAIN CRASH.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

STRASBOURG, February 19.

The casualties in connection with the railway accident at Pont Abinson were 16 killed and 35 injured. The stationmaster and signaller of Pont Abinson have been arrested in connection with the Paris-Strasbourg train disaster.

FILM STUDIOS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Fire destroyed the metropolitan film studios. The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

PEAK TRAM QUERY.

Sir,—May I crave space in your valuable paper to protest against the Peak Tramway Company's attitude over the stoppage for machinery repairs? As a public utility company, this concern has certain very definite obligations.

Having once accepted a concession from the Government it has entered a very definite contract. That contract is a transport people between lower and upper levels. When it fails to transport it is breaking its contract.

Therefore it should provide facilities during the stoppage. That the machinery must be overhauled some time is no answer. Every other concern provides for this contingency as an ordinary business precaution.—Yours, etc.,

GOUTY.

Hongkong, February 19.

THURSDAY'S FLOWER SHOW.

BETTER EXHIBITS THIS YEAR.

ENTRIES HAVE JUST CLOSED FOR THE

Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual flower and vegetable show which takes place on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Thursday. The exhibitors this year number 65 as against 58 last year, when the strike interfered with the show and many Peak exhibitors were unable to have their plants transported. This year's exhibits number 1411—429 in the Peak section and 419 in the open. The number of exhibits in the Peak section is 218 more than last year, while in the open section it is just one dozen short of last year's total.

The exhibits are divided in classes as follows:—Pot Plants (open) 237 (Peak) 270; Vegetables (open) 100 (Peak) 194; Cut Flower (open) 75 (Peak) 89; General 85.

Mr. P. A. Dixon, Hon. Secretary of the Society, informed a China Mail reporter that the exhibits this

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. TEAM.

Following are the teams selected to represent the Club on Saturday next.

First eleven versus Infantry on the Home ground at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. A. Chadwick, L. J. Davies, F. H. Farthing, H. E. Hollands, H. Owen Hughes, A. L. Cace, E. J. R. Mitchell, D. E. G. Nicholson, R. E. A. Webster and R. H. Wild.

Second eleven versus Royal Engineers at Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.—L. D. McNeill (Captain), J. D. H. Crawford, B. Crowley, W. Galloway, P. Jack, W. O. Miller, G. H. Piercy, D. Reid, M. M. Watson, J. R. Way and F. N. Young.

year are in a superior class, particularly the vegetables, which are out of the ordinary and it is anticipated the judges will be faced with a difficult task in making the awards.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"K" Shoes

Tan Willow Calf Oxford Shoe. Plain and Brogue Styles. All sizes and fittings.
Brown Suede Shoe. Semi-Brogue style. Very smart shape. Extremely comfortable.
Tan Golf Shoe fitted with the patent "Royal and Ancient" pneumatic Rubber Soles.

NEW STOCKS IN ALL SIZES AND FITTINGS.

Hongkong Agents.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

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REMOVAL NOTICE

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Dispensing Chemists

has removed to No. 2 Queen's Road Central

(The Red Building, opposite the American Express Co.)

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FURNITURE

MADE TO YOUR OWN DESIGN

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchuan Lumpy Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lumpy coals have a large percentage of dust which are practically waste. The dust in FUCHUAN lumpy coals burns into lumps as soon as they are cast into boilers. Fuchuan lumpy coal burns cleanly and is therefore a decided economy.

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Coal Merchants & Contractors. 47, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central 574. Cable address: "Hingip". We stock in our 20 yards 12 grades of other Fuchuan Coal.

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Of Swarovski Drawn, Work and Crystal Embroideries. Dealers in all kinds of silk goods of the Best Quality. We also dress and every kind of Ladies' undergarments from the latest French patterns. Hand made lace and motifs of every description. Mandarin Costumes of various designs, and largest stocks of Best Shawls. Brass, cloisonne, Ivory, Pewter and Porcelain wares. Fancy goods, Toys and Carols. Etc. Etc.

Price Moderate. INSPECTION INVITED.

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Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, etc.



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THE YUEN WO STORE

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipbuilding.

Office: No. 2, Tung May Street, Phone Central 2222.

Workshop: Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone Kowloon 721.

Prop. T. L. LAM.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctioneers.

THE Underigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. R. A. Gubbay (deceased) to sell by Public Auction.

on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th & 27th February 1923.

each day commencing at 2.45 p.m. at "ULBANK" No. 2 May Road. The whole of his Valuable Household Furniture, Collection of Carols, Pictures &c., &c.,

Comprising:-

Hatstands, hall lamps, marble top table, hall benches and chairs, Tapestry and silk covered drawing room suite, bevelled glass overmantels, marble top tables, carpets and rugs, Brass vases and ornaments, large French porcelain vases and plates, Bronze and white marble statues and busts, marble pedestals, cabinets with glass shelves, Electric inverted ceiling and bracket lamps, ceiling and table fans, card tables, etc.

Solid teak dining room suite (Queen Anne Style) comprising:- Teak extension dining table and chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, glass cabinet: tea-table, dinner crockery, marble clocks, brass mounted fender and fire brasses, Crystal cut-glass vases and table ornaments, cutlery, silver table ware and E. F. ware etc, etc.

Brass and teak bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing tables with marble top and bevelled mirrors, chests of drawers, washstands, toilet crockery, tapestry, silk and lace curtains, linen, blankets, wardrobe trunks, travelling leather bags etc, etc.

Fine Carved Cherry Wood Book Case, Cabinets, Chairs and Tables.

Large Quantity of carved Blackwood ware.

Also

Silver-ware, Collection of carved figures, Chinese Curios and Japanese works of Art.

Large Quantity of Valuable Books.

One Cottage Piano by "F. L. Newman."

One Victrola V.V. XIX. and 80 double records.

Very Fine Collection of Old Paintings, Water Colours and Engravings

by well known artists.

And

Garden Stairs, tables, lawn mower, stone roller and a quantity of Palms and Plants in Pots.

Nearly All The Furniture Made By Lane Crawford Ltd.

One view from Saturday the 24th Feb. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 17, 1923.

FOR SALE.

ONE SINGER Hemstitch Sewing Machine, nearly new. Apply to LAMMERT BROS.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The fares prescribed for public vehicles are as follows:-
I.—In the Island of Hongkong, Cause Road and Lower Levels, and in Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

RICKSHAS.

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10
Quarter hour..... 15
Half hour..... 20
One hour..... 30
Every subsequent hour..... 30
If the rickshaws be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., an extra half fare shall be charged.

For 2 or 3 drivers the fare is double or triple respectively.
II.—In the Hill District.
Ten minutes..... 15 cents
Quarter hour..... 20
Half hour..... 30
One hour..... 40
Every subsequent hour..... 40

CHAIRS.

I.—Lower Levels.
With 2 Drivers With 3 Drivers.
Ten minutes..... 10 cents 20 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 30
Half hour..... 25 40
One hour..... 35 50
Every subsequent hour..... 25 40

II.—Hill District.

With 2 Drivers With 3 Drivers.
Ten minutes..... 15 cents 20 cents
Quarter hour..... 20 30
Half hour..... 30 40
One hour..... 40 50
Every subsequent hour..... 25 40

INTIMATIONS

JUST RECEIVED.
RELIGIOUS
STATUETTES
OF
SACRED HEART OF JESUS
2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2,
at \$10 and \$14 each.

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Religious Goods, View
Post Cards, Postage Statues, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
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SHOE MAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)
Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.



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Telephone Central No. 491
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Telephone Kowloon 754.
No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon,
Back of Star Theatre.
CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE,
HAND AND KNEADING,
Also at patients residence by arrangement.

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Graduate of Tokyo Massage School,
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Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

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—better tobacco
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—better blended
No other cigarette
at the price gives
such value.
They Satisfy

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

ILFORD MURDERERS.

EXECUTION SCENES OUTSIDE PRISONS.

The young man Frederick Edward Francis Bywaters and Edith Jessie Thompson, convicted of the murder of the woman's husband, Percy Thompson, at Ilford, on Oct. 4, were executed at nine o'clock a.m. Bywaters at Pentonville, and Mrs. Thompson at Holloway. It was a bleak, depressing morning, the damp, drizzling conditions being in sombre keeping with the carrying out of the grim double penalty of the law. Both executions, it was stated at the inquest, were performed without hitch.

A crowd of several thousand people was in the Caledonian-road and the other thoroughfares adjacent to the Pentonville Prison, and the police had to be constantly on the alert to keep the roadway clear for traffic. There was nothing to indicate the passing of the condemned man from his cell to the scaffold. Warders went in and out of the prison as usual; callers knocked loudly at the iron-studded door; and the only sign of what was being enacted inside was the formal notice of execution affixed to a black board on the gateway. In accordance with the arrangements existing at the present time, no bell was tolled; nor was any black flag displayed to show that the sentence had been carried out. The whole of the roadway leading to the prison behind the outside wall was kept entirely free of people including Pressmen, who were ordered away from the gates and had to mingle with the crowd outside.

By ten minutes past nine the crowd had grown to such dimensions that it was necessary for mounted police to clear the roadway, as well as the pavements on both sides of the Caledonian-road and in Market-street, which was also crowded, but the multitude gradually melted away, and by half-past nine there was little indication in the neighbourhood of what had occurred. The official notices stating that the execution had been carried out were not posted until about a quarter to ten. The first notice posted was as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that judgment of death was this day executed on Edward Francis Bywaters in His Majesty's Prison of Pentonville in our presence. Dated this 9th day of January, 1923.
Francis H. D. C. Whitmore, Sheriff of Essex; F. W. H. Blake, Governor; Alfred Pugh, chaplain.

The other notice was the usual certificate in which Dr. F. J. Wilfred Saxe, surgeon of the prison, attested the death of Bywaters.

The inquest on the executed man was held in the afternoon by Mr. Walter Schroder, coroner for Central London, at the prison. Major Blakely, governor, stated that since Bywaters was admitted to the jail he had seen him every day. The execution that morning was carried out without hitch, and the man was dead within half a minute of leaving the condemned cell. Dr. Saxe stated that

Don't Cough.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will lead you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to stop into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

JAPANESE TRADE.

OPENINGS FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

The trade outlook in Japan is one of promise and during the present year has not been at all bad. A tone of the country has shown that there is a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers, so far as exports are concerned, to do direct export business rather than rely on the services of export houses.

Japan is taking a greater interest in electrical machinery, and is making rapid progress in the use to which she is placing electricity. Though in the country there are large manufactures of electrical goods, and though Japan exports large quantities of these goods to China, there is little doubt that for the higher-class manufactures she is dependent upon Western nations, and British goods are very favourably received.

A change is coming over the Japanese. He is now realizing that samples are not merely a means to secure orders for large and small shipments of goods, which are not up to sample; and there is evident an honest endeavour to supply what is ordered. There are, of course, many points which could be dealt with; and many objectionable practices which could be eliminated.

Japan's export trade is advancing, and her trade with Malaya is a revelation of what she is capable of doing. On the other hand, she is in need of certain articles of import; she is in need of efficient plants of various kinds, from cotton machinery to electrical plants, and it is in these lines that British merchants will find their best openings.

The one great drawback the British merchant has to face is either his inability or disinclination to appoint agents or to send representatives out who are qualified to handle the goods they represent. The appointment of experts would avoid such cases as recently was brought to notice, where a building was erected to house certain machinery and then found to be too small. Such things result in the loss of orders, even though the Japanese are not unmindful of the high class of goods that come from Great Britain.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):
Manager, from Omnis, Tharangani, from Tokio.
Yagimoto, from Yamashiro, from Kyoto.
Amerio, from Yokohama.
Bishin, from Yagami.
Mopley, from Marseilles.
Imbert, from Paris.
Wingard & Co., 283 Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.
3703, from Shanghai.
Soochowshan, from Tientsin.
0545, from Yonshu.
Anyong, (9) from Hankow.
Lapoussier, from Shanghai.
Kuhling Kwan, from Shanghai.
N. LUND.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. & C. Telegraph Office, Hongkong:
Kamigata, from Saigon.
Blanc, from Singapore.
Wardley, from London.
M. E. F. AIRY.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 16, 1923.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansion

Agents for:- ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.
(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4163.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen
AND ALSO
Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Vests, and Night-gowns for Ladies
ALSO MADE TO ORDER
MODERATE PRICE PROMPT DELIVERY
Manager: EMILIO LAU.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS & CAFES.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel
Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel
Grand Hotel Kalee

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits Ltd.

Tel. Cent. 812. CARLTON HOTEL. Tel. Add: "Carlton."

The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean. Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance for House St. Tiffin's speciality. For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.
Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing. Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

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CENTRAL LOCATION.
ALL MODERN TRAMWAYS, Electric Light, Fans and Heating, Bar, Billiard Room and Country Club. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Tel. Cent. 872. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WYTHILL, Manager.

THE NEW VICTORIA CAFE

THE HOUSE FOR GOOD EATS.
Fishes and Dainties
(Menu and A La Carte)
at all hours.
Bakers and Confectioners.
Cakes made for parties etc.
Tel. Central 5907.
24, Des Voeux Road Central.

SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.
No. 16, Wyndham Street.

YEE SING GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

Tel. 1882, 15, Wellington Street.

NANSAN & CO.

236 Des Voeux Road West
Photo Engraving and Designing
LITHOGRAPHERS
Tel. Central 1268.

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

Sole Agents:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong Dispensary.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
Tel. Central 3146

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' "TUB" FROCKS.

SPRING STRAW HATS AND SUNSHADES.

Sea-faring Men please note we can now supply the following Cigarettes ex bond, at very moderate prices, Sandorides Club, Teofania Kings Own, Chairman Mags, Cavanders Army Club, Chas. Stewart East and Present, all best Virginians, and Valadisa Egyptians.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,
Alexandra Buildings.

BIRTH.

GRAM-JENSEN.—On February 6, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gram-Jensen, a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARTLEY.—On January 8, 1923, at Homs, East Yorkshire, Dorothy, wife of A. Clifford Hartley, only daughter of Gavin Wallace, C.M.S.N. Co., in her 25th year.

SAES.—On February 7, 1923, at Shanghai, Mrs. Josephine Saes (nee Knaprov).

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1923.

EDUCATING BRITISH CHILDREN.

Seeking to solve the vexed problem of educating British children here, the Education Board Committee's report has received a mixed reception. One morning paper finds it satisfactory; the other deems it disappointing. The South China Morning Post heartily agrees with the proposal to establish a special central school, though perceiving another site from the Botanic Gardens, equally central like the military lands. The Daily Press, doubting the success of the suggested central school, advocates weekly boarding schools for their excellent discipline with pampered children and the solution they offer of the transport difficulty. Both papers agree that the Government cannot be expected to adopt the Committee's suggestion for free transit because this

would establish an expensive precedent. Though the Committee sees little hope of obtaining efficient education unless parents waive the objection against travelling the proposed central school will entail for many children, the transport question still remains one of the problem's most awkward aspects. Manifestly then the chief need in selecting a site must be the greatest convenience for the greatest number. Just now most of the children live in the recognised European centres—Kowloon, Quarry Bay, Causeway Bay and the Peak. Just now then the Botanic Gardens or some other site in that locality would be the most central possible. But since the proposed school, once built, must serve for many years it is essential that the authorities take the long view. Will the Botanic Gardens always remain the most central locality from the schooling standpoint? The answer is by no means certain. The present European reservations are limited in size and number. They will not accommodate many more families. Any new reservation might easily soon outgrow the present one and thus shift the centre. This could happen without the increase of population which would make a second similar school necessary. One of these items before Friday's housing meeting, the reservation, agitation may soon end in "wider application" being granted, and the district chosen will be speedily populated with European families eager to leave their present homes among noisy Asiatics. But the reservation problem involves the wider question of town planning. The time has therefore come when the Government should take the Colony into its confidence, and outline its whole policy. Until it does, even in the matter of a school, the public remain puzzled and confused.

HONGKONG WHARVES.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD.

"EXCEPTIONALLY BUSY" YEAR.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. held its thirty-sixth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s offices at noon today. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, and Messrs. A. O. Lang, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall, H. W. Sassoon, A. H. Compton, A. S. D. Coulson, and Allan Cameron (directors), W. S. Brown (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. B. L. Bridger, A. B. Ellis, Lau Mok-lis, W. Logan, A. W. Heron, M. A. Razack, Chai Sui-ki, E. E. Ellis, M. Chan, Harry, O. H. Lyson, Ho Leung, Jan Con-sang, Lee Ping-see, T. M. Gregory, H. A. Rodgers, M. S. Northcott, T. Arthur, E. Sadiok, J. T. Bagram, T. Petrie, W. J. Carroll and C. H. W. Kaw.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts, together with the auditors' report, have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read.

During the past year there have been exceptionally busy, and there is a large increase in our revenue from storage, wharf and lighter work.

The balance available for appropriation is \$1,223,493.66 which includes the amount \$291,809.66 brought forward from the previous year. Your Directors recommend that this be dealt with as follows:—
Pay a Dividend of \$6.00 per share..... \$480,000.00
Pay a Bonus of \$3.00 per share..... 240,000.00
Transfer to Equalization of Dividend Fund..... 100,000.00
Transfer to Special Repairs Fund..... 100,000.00
Carry forward..... 303,493.66
\$1,223,493.66

and I trust this will meet with your approval.
The Special Repairs Fund to which it is proposed to transfer \$100,000.00 is a new account. It is being opened to meet the cost of extensive repairs which are becoming necessary to the older wharves and some of the lighters.

You will observe from the Profit and Loss Account that allowance for depreciation has been made as usual. In view of the satisfactory results of last year's working, your Directors decided to provide \$150,000.00 for Depreciation of Kowloon Buildings. Hitherto little has been written off, and they have stood in our books at too high a figure.

The addition of \$150,000.00 under the heading "Land and Buildings at Hongkong" in the balance sheet is due to the purchase of a wharf and godowns at West Point, which are a valuable addition to the Company's premises.

I do not think there is anything more that calls for comment, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

After the motion had been seconded by Sir Paul Chater and carried, the confirmation of the election as directors of Messrs. H. W. Sassoon, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall and A. H. Compton was agreed to on the motion of Mr. W. Logan seconded by Mr. L. Bridger.

The re-election of the retiring directors, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. S. D. Coulson, was approved on the motion of Mr. D. H. W. Kaw seconded by Mr. E. E. Ellis and Mr. H. Percy Smith F. C. A. and Mr. G. Bernard Brown A. C. A. were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of £700 per annum on the motion of Mr. Ho Leung seconded by Mr. C. H. Lyson.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Amongst the passengers, who left for Manila by the s.s. "President Jafferson" yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Malby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Courtney, and Mrs. F. Gaan.

A Dairy Farm milk carrier at Pokfulam, has reported that while returning from Hongkong with another lot, two men attacked him near the junction of the Mount Davis Road, Pokfulam Road. They pushed him to the ground and stole from him the sum of \$32, subsequently running away up the hillside.

By an inadvertence, it was mentioned in our advertisement of the Hongkong Boxing Association yesterday, that the fight between Morgan and Chadwick was for the championship of the Colony. As will be seen from our notice of the forthcoming journey, in the same issue, the contest is a light weight one. Morgan who is the welterweight champion of the Colony, has agreed to fight in this class for the "express" purpose of meeting Chadwick, and is training down to this weight (145 lbs) accordingly.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

SUPERIOR PLAY WINS.

The long looked forward to Interport football match between the local team and Shanghai took place yesterday, before what is possibly a record attendance for Hongkong football, quite ten thousand spectators being present. They lined the sides and all the seating accommodation was crammed full, advantage being taken of the trees close handy by enthusiastic Chinese. Amongst those present were H.E. the General Officer Commanding, The Hon. Dr. O. Severn, Sir William Ross Davies, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. R. M. Dyer. The Band of the King's Regiment under Bandmaster Hemaley played selections both before the game and during the interval.

The ground was in first class condition, the rain having made no impression. Special mention might be made of the excellent Police arrangements for controlling the crowd, Inspector Blackman being in charge of a strong contingent.

THE PLAY.

Shanghai won the toss and elected to defend the pavilion end. Begg started the game and Shanghai pressed, Foul play relieving Chu Kwong-yeung was easily robbed by Quayle and play was transferred where Stewart was pulled up for fouling, the free kick being sent behind by Phillips. Cap tie football was the order and each end was visited in turn but neither Gualle had very hard work to do. Forsyth tried an individual effort which failed, Quayle easily beating him for the ball, Shanghai's left wing tried several runs down but Huds on had them well in hand and prevented them shooting. Shanghai were pressing and the home defence had a hard time, but they held out and Swan only had one shot to dispose of which he did in his usual quiet way. Goldman was through but had the misfortune to handle when well placed for a shot. At the other end the home left wing was pulled up several times for fouls, which spoilt some promising movements and half time arrived with Hongkong pressing. No score.

Restarting, Hongkong pressed for a few minutes but they could not get near enough to the goal to be dangerous and eventually play was transferred by Valentine fouling. At the other end Coulcher also fouled Gerard, Quayle returning the free kick to Wilson. That player sent through to Goldman and Gerard failing to hold him he went in and beat Swan from close range amidst great applause.

From the kick Hongkong went away and Phillips was pulled up for fouling. He appeared to resent the Referee's decision and was ordered to leave the field which he did after some hesitation. For a time after this play seemed dull, but eventually Shanghai woke up and had the home defence on a string, the left wing especially having Gerard guessing all the time. From a good movement by Wilson the second goal was scored. He went down, and beating Hudson and Gerard centred to Coulcher who was unmarked in the goal area and from such close range easily beat Swan. A few minutes later Coulcher obtaining sent forward to Goldman who shot. Swan saved but the ball bounding back Dailey returned into the net and Shanghai were three up. Hongkong started to attack and Begg sent in a long shot that Remedios had no difficulty in clearing. Hudson was pulled up for fouling Gerard cleared the resulting free kick and with the ball in midfield the final whistle went leaving Shanghai winners of the game by 3 goals to none.

Referee: Mr. Williams. Linesmen: Messrs. Hollands and Smith. The Shanghai team were far and away superior to the Hongkong team in all departments. They had fine combination and understood "one another's play." On the other hand Hongkong never looked like settling down to their game, combination was lacking, each forward doing too much individual play. Stewart was off form, in fact he seemed very nervous from the start. Leung Yek Tong was the only one to play in anything like form.

Amongst the players, who left for Manila by the s.s. "President Jafferson" yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Malby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Courtney, and Mrs. F. Gaan.

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ELOPEMENT SEQUEL.

CHAUFFEUR JAILED.

HARBOURING YOUNG GIRL.

The Chinese chauffeur formerly in the employ of Mr. Ho Cheuk was yesterday sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindell to two months' hard labour for harbouring a girl, the charge of her lawful guardian being dismissed. At a previous hearing it was stated that the complainant, who is fifteen years of age, was the grand-daughter to a former nurse of Mr. Ho Cheuk, at whose house she had been brought up as one of the family. According to the prosecution, defendant took the girl to his house at Park Street, Yau-mat, and stopped with her for three nights after which she repeated and left him.

Mr. A. E. Wood, Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs prosecuted, defendant being legally represented by Mr. R. E. A. Webster. Yesterday, defendant's mother in the witness-box stated that when her son brought complainant home she disapproved but he did not heed her and the girl remained.

In the box, defendant denied being the moving spirit of the affair. The girl fell in love with him, he said, and begged to be taken away. Her escape was the result of his taking her for a walk in Kowloon in deference to her request. She refused to go home although all the time that she stayed in his house, he implored her to do so.

His Worship remarked that defendant's story was not consistent with his mother's evidence nor with his own admission that he had stopped with her at night. As stated, the first charge was dismissed, the Magistrate considering that there was no proof.

On the second charge Mr. Webster submitted that the girl was unfortunate throughout. So determined was she to stay with defendant that he had to tell her to return to his grandmother.

The Magistrate observed that the evidence of defendant's mother alone was sufficient to convict him and passed sentence as stated.

their goals only having three shots to have during all the game.

HONGKONG HOTEL DINNER.

SHANGHAI TEAM ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Shanghai Interport football team were entertained by the Hongkong Football Association to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night, the occasion being primarily to present the interport soccer flag which Shanghai so successfully won yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by members of both teams and among those present were Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the Hongkong Football Association, Mr. W. S. Campbell, manager of the Shanghai team, Mr. R. M. Dyer, president of the Hongkong Football Club and Mr. E. E. Anout, who played for Hongkong in an interport match so long ago as 1908.

In handing the flag over to Mr. J. A. Quayle, captain of the Shanghai team, Mr. Wilton confessed as a sportsman that the best team had won, but in spite of that Hongkong, he said, were not going to put their tail between their legs and say they were beaten. They hoped to bring the flag back with them when they visited Shanghai next year. (applause)

In responding the Shanghai skipper first of all tendered his apologies for not being able to play on Saturday as arranged. He also agreed that the better style had won the match although in the first half he himself was inclined to be doubtful. Concluding, he thanked Hongkong for their hospitality towards his team. (applause)

On behalf of Hongkong Mr. J. Stewart, the captain, in an appropriate little speech said that although his team had lost they had done their best. He alluded to the fact that South China had four men representing Hongkong in the interport match and although they had put forward their best efforts he was afraid they were a little timid when they came up against big men like Mr. Quayle (laughter). On behalf of Hongkong he wished Shanghai every success (applause).

On the proposition of Mr. Wilton the toast of the King was proposed and he also asked Hongkong to drink the health of the visiting team while the toast of Hongkong was proposed by Mr. Campbell.

At intervals the company were kept in high spirits with songs from Mr. McLeod, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Leung Yek Tong. The songs were provided by Mr. Kurling, while Mr. Zellinsky was very amusing with his impromptu character impersonations. A merry evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

During the function medals were presented to the members of both teams.

"KATINKA."

A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PIECE.

Though it is as a piece of the pungency of the more full-fledged fare with which the J. C. Williamson Company have been regaling us, "Katinka," the new American musical comedy with which they made their first digression from Gilbert and Sullivan, achieved very marked success at the Theatre Royal last night. It was in every way a very happy performance. Unfettered by tradition and more or less free from the risk of hypercritical comparison (since the play has not got as far as London yet) the artists seemed more than usually inclined to let themselves go with the result that "Katinka" was presented with a brightness, a verve and a swing which made its enthusiastic reception by the big audience a certainty from the opening chorus.

It must be confessed that there is not much "to" the new piece. Unless it were the sweetly haunting refrain in which Miss Patti Russell's sympathetic soprano found expression in "Rackety Coo" one did not hear people humming its music going over on the last ferry. What however it lacks musically—and much of the music is fascinating in spite of being ephemeral—it amply atones for in point of vivacity, movement and colour. The artists were able to put lots of life into the dry bones of the skeleton-like plot and the circumstances that the three acts were placed respectively in Russia, Constantinople and Paris gives scope for effective staging of which the fullest advantage has been taken.

The action of the piece centres around the marriage of the beautiful Katinka to a Russian nobleman who already has a wife somewhere about. At just the right moment there providentially turns up Thaddeus T. Hopper, "always in a hurry," who in order to spite the course of true love, offers to help Katinka escape the villain's wife in a Constantinople harem. In the Turkish capital he gets into all sorts of scrapes and has several exceedingly difficult moments with Mrs. Thaddeus T.

As the breezy Mopser Mr. Victor Prince was always in the picture and he was very largely responsible for the success of the piece. His local hits were particularly effective. As when, for instance, having been forcibly ejected from the harem he rubbed his head and declared that "that goldarned place was harder to get into than the Karma Club," or when he compared the voice of one of the ladies to "the President Jackson leaving Kowloon wharf"—but it is not fair to mention them all since the piece is to be given again to night, by which time Mr. Prince will no doubt have added a few more topical touches.

Sweet is the only word which fitsly describes the charming performance of Miss Patti Russell. She had her audience completely captivated and it is to be safely predicted that they will never hear the dove-like notes of "Rackety Coo" without at once picturing her dainty presence as Katinka. Miss Beryl Walkley, had a difficult role as Mrs. Hopper and she sustained it splendidly. Her biggest success perhaps was "I want to marry a male quartette," a number which was borrowed later by Mr. Prince to the great delight of the audience. The dancing of, among others, Miss Sylvia Miller and Mr. Harry Williams, was another attractive feature of a show which will be remembered as one of the brightest and breeziest of its kind seen in Hongkong.

There is to be another performance of "Katinka" to-night.

FOUND DEAD.

What is believed to be a murder case has been reported from Kowloon City. The body of an unknown Chinese male, since removed to the mortuary was found at the earth cutting off Kowloon Tong valley in line with the 100 foot road from Kowloon City. It had several stab wounds on the face and death appears to have taken place during the night of the 18th as the body was quite rigid when found.

A blood-stained file-dagger was found close by, evidently left by the murderer. Deceased's person had already been searched, no property being lost. The motive has not been ascertained as yet.

KOWLOON CITY TRAGEDY.

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A blood-stained file-dagger was found close by, evidently left by the murderer. Deceased's person had already been searched, no property being lost. The motive has not been ascertained as yet.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club at Sookpoo to-morrow:—A. Bower, E. G. England, G. Murray, G. H. Piercy, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, the Rev. N. Evans, H. Owen Hughes, F. H. Biddman, W. Woodward, F. O. Miller, E. Schepel.

The Club will play in colours.

INTERPORT GOLF.

THIS MORNING'S PLAY.

HONGKONG DO WELL.

The first day of the interport golf between Hongkong and Shanghai opened at Paoing this morning when six singles matches were played. The teams were as follows:—

SHANGHAI.

J. B. Ferrier.
Rev. W. P. Roberts.
Capt. E. I. Barrett.
P. W. Porter.
R. R. Malcolm.
C. T. Beath.

HONGKONG.

A. B. Stewart.
H. B. Buckland.
Major Gandy.
B. Crawford Morgan.
G. S. Archbutt.
R. A. Camidge.

Beyond a slight breeze, the weather conditions were ideal for good golf, the greens being nice and dry. At the time of going to press it was very hard to judge which of the two teams would win the match as there was still the four-ball foursomes to be played. Morgan played well for Hongkong, winning 4 up against Beath, who was a little uncertain with his putting.

STEWART v. FERRIER.

Hongkong's Captain lost his match against Ferrier who finished 3 up. Stewart started well, but finished badly. He played very skillfully up to the fourth hole and was 2 up. Thenceforward, his form was not up to standard, his putting not being too good. On the other hand, he gave a very creditable performance with his drives. Ferrier was very consistent and fully deserved his win. Both men used their mashes with great effect. Stewart holed out for 2 at the 8th hole, and was well applauded for this very fine performance. So well matched were the players that up to the 10th hole they were all square. The remainder of the play, however, went to Ferrier who proved to be the better man.

BUCKLAND v. ROBERTS.

Although Buckland won his match against Roberts 3 up, he was not very confident with his drives, and was erratic on occasions up to the 8th hole. He recovered well at the close however. Roberts was three down at the 6th hole. Buckland stymied him on three or four occasions, and gave him no chance of recovering.

GANDY v. BARRETT.

These two players finished up all square. Barrett admitted after the game that his putting was not as accurate as his driving.

MORGAN v. BEATH.

Morgan led his man all the way and finished 4 up. He played with confidence and was never seriously threatened by his opponent.

ARCHBUTT v. PORTER.

Archbutt won his game 1 up. At the 10th hole he made a remarkably long putt, while at the previous one he stymied his man to great advantage.

CAMIDGE v. MALCOLM.

Probably the best result of the morning's play was that of Camidge against Malcolm. The Hongkong man played with extraordinary ability and won easily by 6 up. He played by far the best golf of the morning. He drove long balls and placed well, while he was also very accurate on the greens, holing out with ease.

"KISMET."

LAST DAY TO-DAY.

Like a romance from the Arabian Nights, tales is the "Kismet" film which the Coronet management are showing to-day for the last time after a highly successful run which packed the popular little picture house at every performance during the China New Year holiday. Old Skinner, the celebrated American character actor, heads an extremely talented cast and he plays the role of Hajj the Beggar which won him so much fame on the stage. Hajj, a wandering beggar, the beggar of old Bagdad, wears the costume of a single day from poverty to the proud garb of a principal adviser to the Wazir and before the full tale of his adventures is told the audience is introduced to scenes of oriental splendour which seem each more gorgeous than the one that preceded it.

DR. SUN. CHESRED AND CHAIRE D SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY.

"MY REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS."

The Great Hall of the University was crowded with students and visitors this morning when Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressed the gathering.

Mr. Edward Ho Tung, Chairman of the University Union presided and others occupying seats at the dais besides Dr. Sun, who was accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, included the Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, C.M.G., LL.D., Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Lady Brunyaca, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., and Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Dr. Sun, who arrived with Sir Robert, was greeted with vociferous cheers on his arrival and his entry into the Hall was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. The students remained standing for several minutes waving their hats and loud cheers were intermingled with the tapping of canons.

All the speeches were frequently punctuated with applause and Dr. Sun seemed visibly moved by the receipt as accorded him.

When the proceedings concluded a number of undergraduates rushed the dais and "chaired" Dr. Sun outside into the grounds where a photograph was taken.

"A GREAT CHINESE."

Introducing Dr. Sun, Mr. Edward Ho Tung said that it was a privilege to be able to ask Dr. Sun to give an address and it was no less good fortune that he had kindly consented to their request. "Words were not necessary to introduce Dr. Sun whose name was synonymous with that of China. His experiences, if recorded in book form would no doubt, form one of the most interesting romances one could read. If the love of liberty were a test of greatness, if the love of country were a test of greatness, if the love of one's people were a test of greatness, then Dr. Sun would be associated with the name of greatness itself." Dr. Sun was a graduate of the Hongkong College of Medicine from which the University arose. It had been the wont of his teachers to say that they gave him the greatness but he was inclined to believe that greatness could not be given—it was inborn. And because of that they had before them "a great Chinese, a true gentleman and a large-hearted patriot."

HON. MR. SEVERN'S REMARKS.

In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ho Tung called upon Dr. Claud Savern to make a few remarks, before asking Dr. Sun to address them. The Hon. Mr. Savern said that after the remarks of Mr. Edward Ho Tung there was little left for him to say but he was sure they all appreciated Dr. Sun's kindness in coming there that morning, which was a great honour in view of his short stay in Hongkong. After stating that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor on such an occasion was to be regretted, Mr. Savern said that Dr. Sun has come here because he was not only one of the pupils of the College of Medicine from which the University had sprung, but he believed he was the first to enter and to study under Sir Patrick Manson and Sir James Cantlie, who had done a great deal for health and medical science in the Colony a number of years ago. Mr. Savern also mentioned that he had met Dr. Sun before he came here and he had always hoped that the occasion would arise to enable him to renew his acquaintance. He concluded by extending to Dr. Sun the best wishes of the University.

DR. SUN.

IDEAS BORN IN HONGKONG.

Dr. Sun, on rising to address the gathering was greeted by another prolonged round of applause. He said that he felt a great delight in meeting the students of the University. He felt that he was returning home for this Colony and this very University were his intellectual birthplace. To-day he felt at home to talk. As he was in a hurry, he had had to time to prepare a speech. However, he would like to answer certain questions which were always put to him. He had been asked these questions more than a thousand times, but hitherto, had no opportunity to answer. He thought that many of them would like to ask the same question and to day he was in a position to answer. The question was where and how he got his revolutionary ideas? (Laughter). He got the revolutionary idea in this very place, in the colony of Hongkong. (Applause) and he was going to tell them how he got the idea.

ONE OBJECT LESSON.

More than thirty years ago, he was studying in the College of Medicine in Hongkong. During his studies after his schoolwork, after his lectures, after his book-reading, he used to stroll the streets of Hongkong. The

city of Hongkong impressed him a great deal then, the orderly crowd and the artistic work at every turn or look. When he studied in Hongkong, he had two vacations every year. During a vacation he returned to his country home in Hengshan, where he stayed each time for several weeks. Every time he left Hongkong he felt the difference. Each time he arrived home he had to be his own policeman, his own protector. The first thing he had to do was to look after his rifle to see how much ammunition was left; he had to prepare for accidents at night. Year after year that happened to him and he began to compare both places. It was not very far from here to his home, which was fifty miles away. He thought of the beautiful streets, the artistic parks, and wondered why Englishmen could do such a thing on this barren rock within seventy or eighty years. Why could not China, in the last four thousand years, have a place like this? After he had studied all that, he went home to persuade his village elders. The elders approved of his ideas and during his vacations he offered himself to sweep the streets. (Applause) Many young men followed him in the way so they began work outside the village. He spoke to a very sympathetic magistrate who also agreed with him but his holiday was up. The magistrate promised that in the next vacation, he would start work. Then next vacation came and he immediately called on him but found that he had been replaced by another magistrate who had paid \$50,000 for the post. Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hongkong, not to study, but to take observations of the Hongkong Government.

He found that in Hongkong corruption was the exception, purity the rule. Things were quite the reverse in China. Chinese officials practised corruption as a rule. He proceeded to Canton where he found more corruption. After he finished his education, he took a trip to Peking and found it a hundred times worse than in Canton. His experience was that, after all, the village government was the purest in China.

CHANGING THE COUNTRY.

Then he began to talk with friends, many of whom were soldiers and sailors and he found out from them, more and more, till at last, he was informed that good government in England and other European countries was not natural and did not grow up by itself. Something artificial must apply to it. In England the same corruption existed but, they said "we Englishmen loved liberty and changed the law." "That idea came into my mind. Why could we not change it? They could imitate the same thing and change the government, to stop corruption. This idea, he studied in Hongkong outside of his lectures and education, during his study of medicine. He formed the opinion that human society was the most effective organisation as a government. Without a government, the people could not do anything and he saw that in China, they did not have a government. They were misgoverned for many, many centuries. Accordingly, immediately after graduating from the College of Medicine, he began to mingle with society more and he saw that it was necessary for him to give up his profession of curing men (applause) and spend his time curing the country (applause).

"NOT FIGHTING FOR EXTREMES."

The answer to the question as to where he got the revolutionary ideas was—entirely in Hongkong. Of course after he became a revolutionary, people said all sorts of things about him, and people misunderstood that the Chinese revolution was only moderate as compared with European politics.

Dr. Sun went on to say that they were not fighting for extremes, they only wanted orderly and good Government. After many years the organisation finally succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and establishing a republic in its place. He went on to speak of the obstacles the republic had encountered in its twelve years of existence mentioning that the sufferings of the people were attributed to the revolution. (The Republic meant everyone to be his own master, and their four hundred million people to be masters of their own.)

NEW HOUSE FOR OLD.

He compared the replacing of the Monarchy by a Republic to building a new house in place of an old one. He also mentioned the attempts of Yuan Shih kai and the Manchus Emperor to re-establish the Monarchy. These were not the only interruptions to the progress of the Republic as they also had, after the fall of the Manchus to combat the Mandarin classes. During the twelve years they had first of all Yuan Shih kai and now the Tzuhsun with the military class. Permanent peace

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

CRITICISM BY PEERS.

Tokyo, February 19.
The House of Peers to-day unanimously carried a resolution recommending the Government to adjust and "consolidate foreign policies." The speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the policies pursued for some years which they described as "weak-kneed retrogression" but disclaimed any suggestion of advocating more aggressive methods. Unanimous approval by the Upper House on such questions is entirely unprecedented and is regarded in political circles as significant. The Premier, replying, assured the House that it was the Government's intention to employ its best efforts in accordance with the recommendations of the Peers. *Reuter.*

SZECHUAN FIGHTING.

LATEST FROM PEKING.

PEKING, February 19.
The warfare in Szechuan is developing. Yang Sen's forces occupied Fu Shui, Hsien and Kwochowfu. Fan Mao Hsin defeated Liu Cheng Hsin in South Chungking and the latter retired to Tzuhsing. Liu Tsin Hui's troops attempting to enter Szechuan from Shensi, likewise Kung Fuh Chin's forces from Kansu. *Reuter.*

"OLD BUT TRUE."

ARMS SMUGGLERS' STORY.

A Chinese watchman previously employed on the s.s. "Empress of Australia" was defended by Mr. A. J. Aitken in Mr. J. R. Wood's court this morning, the charge being possession of a revolver.

Mr. Aitken told the Magistrate that defendant's story though an old one was the true one; he had been asked by a steaming passenger to take the revolver to a boarding-house.

His Worship remarking on the seriousness of smuggling arms into the colony sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

Mr. J. McCallum also appeared to defend two Chinese charged with possession of arms.

Sub-Inspector Spear, who had charge, in outlining the facts of the case, said that one complete revolver, one spare magazine and one revolver minus the chamber were found hidden beneath a tin inside a bucket which was marked "Scotch Mince."

Mr. McCallum pleaded guilty on behalf of first defendant and not guilty for the second defendant. In extenuation he told his Worship that the first defendant had been in Vancouver for fifteen years.

The Magistrate accepted the pleas and imposed a fine of \$750, remarking that he would not have given defendant the option of the fine if he had been a member of a crew of the same ship.

HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending yesterday, shows one case of plague, one of diphtheria and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese.

During the week ended on the 17th, there were recorded four cases of small pox (three Chinese and one American imported) all fatal; three of diphtheria (one British and two Chinese) two fatal; two of cerebro-spinal fever (one British and one Chinese) one fatal; and one fatal Chinese case of influenza, which is not a notifiable disease.

could only be secured by the removal

of their corruption and old ideas. He declared that as soon as the Chinese had good Government they would be contented, forsaking the million Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the six hundred thousand in Hongkong as examples of Chinese being contented and peaceful citizens under good Government. Dr. Sun concluded by saying to the students that they were studying in an English Colony and in an English University. They must therefore learn the English example of carrying good Government to every part of China.

Afterwards a group photograph was taken of Dr. Sun Yat-sen surrounded by the students in the grounds of the University. Outside the gates, as Dr. Sun was getting his motor car in company with Sir Robert Ho Tung, he was introduced to three American ladies, one of whom was Miss Jean S. Roosevelt, a cousin of the late President Roosevelt of the United States.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWING to the stoppage of the Peak Tramway Service from 1 a.m. on the 21st inst. until further Notice—Motor Vehicles will be permitted to use the new Road to the Peak as far as Stewart Terrace from 10 p.m. on the 20th inst. until the Tramway Company resume service. Motorists are hereby warned of the danger of driving fast, in foggy and wet weather in the Peak district. Heavy Vehicles should be kept to the middle of the road as far as possible.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

It is notified that the CONCERT advertised for the 27th February has, owing to the discontinuance of the Peak Tramway, been

POSTPONED to

WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co.

Tickets already purchased will hold good on the altered date.
Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1923.

FEBRUARY 28th & MARCH 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the PUBLIC ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH or at the Gate. Price \$5—per day. OLDIERS AND SAILORS in uniform \$1—per day. No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS' BADGES OF ADMISSION TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, or before Tuesday, February 27th. Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS have the privilege of introducing two non-members to the MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

A limited number of tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings or before Tuesday, February 27th. Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

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ALTAI MARUMonday, 26th Feb.

JAVA MARUSaturday, 10th Mar.

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SHADOWS BEFORE.

COMING EVENTS ADVERTISED IN THE "MAIL."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

February 20.—Coronet Theatre: Oils-Skinner in "Kismet." World Theatre: Elaine Hammerstein in "Whispers." Kowloon Theatre: Cabaret Dance.

February 20.—Theatre Royal, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co.: "Katinka."

February 21.—Coronet Theatre: "Through the Back Door." Theatre Royal, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co.: "The Gondoliers."

February 22.—Theatre Royal, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co.: "Patience."

February 23.—Theatre Royal, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co.: "Merrie England."

February 24.—Theatre Royal, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co.: Grand Farewell Variety Performance.

SOCIAL.

March 6.—Fancy dress ball in aid of the S.P.C.A., at City Hall, at 9.30 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

February 26—27.—Lammert Bros., valuable household furniture and curios belonging to the estate of the late Mr. R. A. Gubbay, at "Uibank," No. 2 May Road, 2.45 p.m.

SPORTING EVENTS.

February 28.—First day of Jockey Club's race meeting.

March 1.—Second day of Jockey Club's race meeting.

March 2.—Third day of Jockey Club's race meeting.

March 3.—Fourth day of Jockey Club's race meeting.

March 3.—Fourth day of the Hongkong Boxing Association at Theatre Royal, at 9.15 p.m. Two championship contests.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

February 23.—34th ordinary annual meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., at St. George's Buildings, at 11 a.m.

February 24.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ordinary yearly meeting, City Hall, noon.

FLOWER SHOW.

February 22.—Annual flower and vegetable show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society.

OTHER MEETINGS.

February 23.—A public meeting re The Housing Problem, at City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

February 23.—Society of St. George, annual meeting, City Hall, 5.15 p.m.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Goods per the s.s. "City of Simla" remaining undelivered after February 22, will be subject to rent. Agents.—The Bank Line Ltd.

Employees of the co-operative societies in South Wales have agreed to submit the proposed reduction of wages to the arbitration of the Joint Committee of Trade Unions, which is meeting in London.

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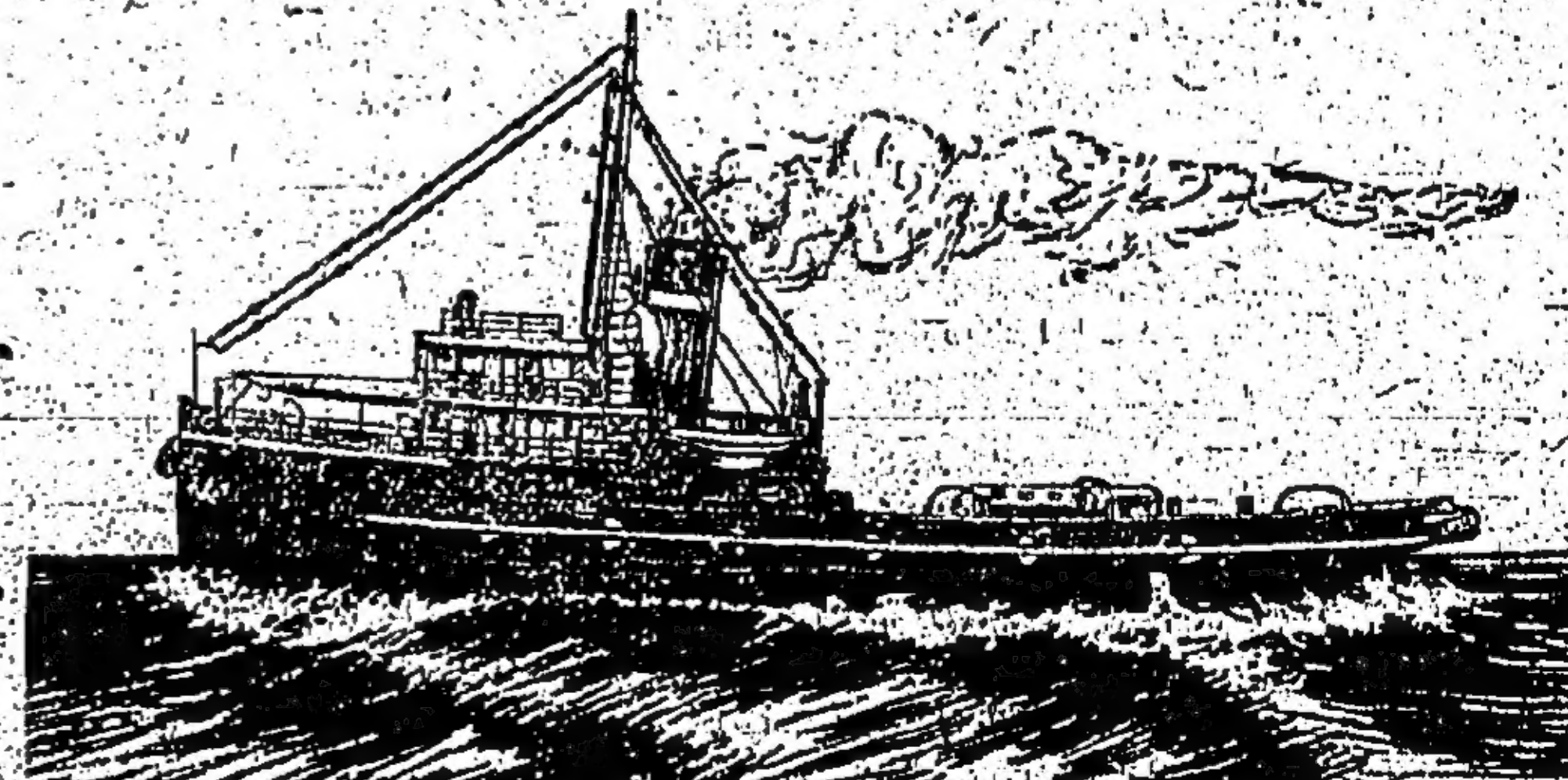
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BOGUS PRINCESS.

STRANGE STORY OF THE "PRINCESS CARABOO."

In the early years of the nineteenth century Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath, was well known as a kindly and humane man.

It was quite natural, therefore, that his servant should call him out of his study one wet evening, when a young woman was found, cold and dripping, upon his door-step—and a young woman, moreover, who could speak not one word of English, writes V. Medley in the *Glasgow Herald*.

She was a strangely picturesque figure, this young foreigner, pretty and slim and appealing, with great dark eyes, an olive skin, and with vivid features, and flowers twisted into her long, black hair.

She wore a single, brightly coloured garment, and strings of barbaric beads round her neck, together with a chain of twisted gold. She pointed to this continually, repeating the words, "Jesse's Mantle."

Dr. Wilkinson was vastly intrigued. This was something unusual in the quiet life of fashionable Bath. He took the girl into his house, provided her with food and clothes, and tried to soothe her timidity and discover her name and race. But signs were her only known language, although she talked incessantly in an unintelligible tongue, which sounded rather like Hindi.

By signs, then, the doctor at last discovered that the girl was called Caraboo, and that she was a Princess in her own land, the island of Javasu, where Jesse Manduco, her father, reigned as King. Dr. Wilkinson, also, gathered, by degrees, that the pretty Princess had been captured by pirates, carried across the seas, and finally jumped overboard and swam ashore when they came in sight of land—arriving finally, by this means, at Bath, and the house of the good-hearted doctor.

A CLEVER DECEPTION.

News of this interesting stranger spread rapidly, for Dr. Wilkinson had many friends in Bath and Bristol, and they all came to visit the strange Princess. She would not wear the sophisticated clothes which the doctor provided; she would eat nothing except fruit and fish, and these must be fresh and raw. Once a week she went up into a little room under the roof and worshipped the sun, which she called Allan Talah.

The doctor discovered that she could write and provided her with pens and paper. Sitting upon a mat, she covered sheet after sheet with fine script, which seemed oddly European in formation and yet conformed to no known language. Dr. Wilkinson and his friends from Bristol and Bath pored over the pages, and could make nothing of them; then they were sent to the most learned scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge—with the same result.

The girl's beauty and sweetness of expression, her gentleness and timidity drew people to see her from all over the district. Several wealthy ladies of Bristol wished to adopt her, and gave her money and trinkets; she was grateful, but she made no attempt to learn to speak English, or to communicate except by signs.

Caraboo had one fashion. She loved to fence with the weapons in Dr. Wilkinson's collection, using sword and dagger after the medieval fashion, one in each hand.

After the Princess had been a wonder for considerably more than a month, suddenly and without warning, she disappeared—and when a hue and cry was raised to discover her whereabouts a good deal more was discovered than either Dr. Wilkinson or his friends had desired.

For it was proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Caraboo was an impostor—probably one of the cleverest impostors on record, as her past history showed as well as her latest adventure.

SERVANT GIRL'S MASQUERADE.

Her real name was Mary Baker, and she had been born in 1792 at the little Devonshire village of Withridge, her father and mother being respectable labouring people.

From childhood the girl had been wild and strange. Her mother taught her to card and spin wool, and, in the summer, she was employed by a neighbouring farmer to weed the fields, but from the first, Mary cared only for boyish occupations, wandering half naked through the woods, and swimming like a fish in every pond and stream.

What remains as so extraordinary is that, in spite of this running wild, the girl somehow acquired a knowledge of human nature and human habits which enabled her to play many parts—and play them well—in the years which followed.

Mrs. Baker soon despaired of Mary as a useful member of society. As the girl would not help her in the house or garden, her mother got a place for her as domestic servant in Exeter, but she ran away after a few days, and embarked upon a series of the most amazing adventures.

Mary Baker must really have been one of the greatest amateur actresses the world has ever known! She rarely begged outright; that would have been inartistic. She depended rather upon her prettiness and her pathos to excite pity and gain help, food, and money. In this way she was assisted during her wanderings by many private persons, by the Stranger's Friends Society, and by the chaplain of a London hospital, where she was carried when seized with fever.

This chaplain found her a situation as servant, which she accepted gratefully, and left very soon after. For Mary had come to the conclusion that life in service was too dull to be endured—at any rate as a girl. She put on man's dress, and actually took the place of a footman in her own native village of Withridge, at a large house near to her father's cottage. Here she remained for a long time, without being discovered by her parents, for the future Princess Caraboo possessed the extraordinary art of altering her features at will as to be utterly unrecognisable.

After several years of a footman's life, Mary was sent one winter's day on a message to a village some miles away, and was overtaken by a terrible snowstorm. Overwhelmed in a drift, she was nearly frozen to death, and only rescued just in time by some country people, who took her to their cottage. In their efforts to revive her, her sex was discovered—and once more Mary ran away in search of further adventures.

ADVENTURES IN SCOTLAND. She found them this time in Scotland, where she played the part of a pretty "war widow," saying that her husband had been killed in the Napoleonic wars, and giving her name as Mrs. Mackintosh. She held various situations, provided by people who took pity on her apparent helplessness, and sympathised, as patriotic Scots, with her assumed nationality.

For—and here is where her cleverness is so amazing—this Devonshire girl who had never before been across the Border, managed to speak with such an unimpeachable Scottish accent that she deceived all who met her.

After a year or two, Mary wearied of Scotland, and set off towards the South again, tramping the roads, sleeping under hedges or in haystacks, but often obtaining comfortable shelter by means of those appealing eyes of hers.

It was in this way that she reached Bath, and suddenly formed the scheme of impersonating the Caraboo Princess, Caraboo—a scheme which succeeded so well that, even after her exposure as a fraud, many people refused to believe that Mary Baker and Caraboo were one and the same person.

Her part, as we have seen, was sustained amazingly well. The language which she talked was not mere gibberish, so many scholars affirmed—but something which had definite words and phrases and sounds, though they must have been of her own invention. And the same must be said of her written language; it could not have been obviously rubbish, since it deceived the learned students of the two Universities.

How this girl obtained the requisite knowledge is a marvel; since she had had practically no education, and since she set out to deceive not ignorant and easily-duped people, but a society of clever and well-read men and women.

When the imposture was discovered, as we have said, Princess Caraboo vanished—and so did Mrs. Mackintosh, Mary Baker, and all the other aliases which she assumed.

UNFINISHED NOVELS.

BOOKS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER HAND.

Very few torso-novels finished by another hand have seen the light, observes John O'London's Weekly. The two most recent instances have been a novel finished by the wife of William de Morgan, and "The Curate's Story," a novel left unfinished by Charles Kingsley and completed forty years later by his daughter, "Lucas Malet." But everybody knows that Stevenson died as Dickens did, literally with the pen in his fingers, and right in the middle of a prospective masterpiece.

But who could bend the bow of Ulysses? Was there a living writer with the gift of Stevenson's glamour and anything approaching his inimitable style? When "Dead Man's Rock" saw the light, signed with the mystic letter "Q," Punch asked if Stevenson and Rider Haggard had been in collaboration. Who, then, better fitted to finish R.L.S.'s posthumous novel than Quiller-Couch?

He was commissioned to try his hand on "St. Ives," the novel Stevenson had well advanced before his death, and it is universally admitted he did his task well. It is, indeed, difficult for the average reader to tell where Stevenson left off and where "Q" began.

EDWIN DROOD. Many have tried to finish "Edwin Drood," but the opinion still holds that none have succeeded. The "mystery" remains. Dickens's great contemporary was in the midst of "Denis Duval" in the *Cornhill* when he died at Christmas, 1870.

Flinchay was editing the magazine at the time, and was engaged in writing the serial month by month. He almost invariably required the push of urgency to get him to settle down to lengthy work, and at first it was feared that there was no data by which to continue the novel. Yet despite a certain indecision he was an ultra-careful scribe, and it was found that he had left full notes of the development of the story, and Frederick Greenwood finished it without its continuity being broken.

If "The Watsons" has ever been finished I am not aware of it. It is the novel left in his desk unfinished by that wonderful little woman, Jane Austen, who has gained the enthusiastic admiration of such great men as Scott, Coleridge, Macaulay, and FitzGibbon. It is not probable that death actually cut this novel short; but that it was abandoned, or at least laid aside, for a time, for other work; but Miss Austen was actually engaged on a nameless novel when death claimed her, that White Scourge which has been so fatal to genius.

PLAUNTED LUXURY.

SERMON TO ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Preaching at a service to members of the theatrical profession at Manchester Cathedral the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. W. S. Swaine, said that a great responsibility rested on the public as on the promoters, for they could not expect promoters to put on good films if the public did not support them. There were people who still looked on the theatre as being wicked. Such people were simply creating artificial evils as much as those mistaken people who would forbid all dancing because it led occasionally to mischief or who desired prohibition because wine or beer led occasionally to drunkenness.

People must meet temptation and resist it instead of hedging themselves round with unecessary precautions.

The Bishop of Chester, Dr. Paget, formerly Bishop of Stoney, in his diocesan *Gazette* says: "I cannot help wondering at what seems a really provocative display of luxury in what everyone says are hard times. I was in London three weeks ago and I cannot remember ever having seen so lavish a show of costly unnecessary articles as I found there in the more fashionable streets. Silks and satins, pearls and diamonds, very expensive toys, and masses of chocolate. There is something heartless as well as dangerous in wastefulness face to face with real want."

After she left Bath in the character of the Caraboo Princess, no more was ever heard of her. That she played many future parts we can scarcely doubt, for Mary had surely as many lives—and as many roles—as a cat.

But as Caraboo, the lovely savage, she flutters into the limelight for one brief moment—and then disappears.

TRAGIC LETTERS.

EMPERESS FREDERICK BROKEN-HEARTED.

A telegram from Berlin gave extracts from letters written by the Empress Frederick, mother of the ex-Kaiser, to Frau Henriette Schröder, wife of a formerly well-known Liberal member of the Reichstag, and a keen advocate of the reform of popular education in Germany. These letters form only a very small, but decidedly a most absorbing portion of the recently issued biography of Frau Schröder, as they throw an intimate light upon a little known side of the character of a highly gifted woman, and reveal some of the difficulties with which she had to contend during her enlightened husband's brief occupation of the Imperial throne and after his death.

The two women were brought together by their common interest in popular education and social reform, particularly in relation to womanhood. Their first interview took place in 1877, and Frau Schröder describes her impression of the Empress (at that time the Crown Princess) in a letter to her sister Anna. The conversation, lasting nearly two hours, turned almost entirely on educational and social questions. "I was so deeply delighted with our talk," Frau Schröder writes, "not because I was the Crown Princess who was so intensely interested in all questions, as because she has such sound and up-to-date views. She is more in favour of thorough, practical work and character building than on much book learning for young people. And what a good mother and housewife she is! Fraulein de Peppinger has told me casually a few little things. At first she was before all else a mother—she nursed her children almost entirely herself—but now, as she has no more children, she thinks only of her duty as a princess. How simple, and natural!"

The friendship between these two warm-hearted women lasted more than twenty years, and became so intimate that the Imperial lady both as Crown Princess and later as Empress, revealed her inmost thoughts in conversation and correspondence with Frau Schröder. The tender and sympathetic nature of the Princess is disclosed in many of these letters. She writes, for example, from San Remo, in March, 1888:

Dear Frau Schröder—Really I have very few moments for writing, but I must send you a couple of lines to thank you for your splendid letter. I have been having a very hard time here in many respects. Thank God, our dear patient—G.C., Crown Prince Frederick—is getting better every day, and although sleep and appetite leave something to be desired, and the ugly cough has not yet disappeared his strength is good, and his spirits also, and he spends much time on the balcony, reading, writing, and so forth, as no effort for him. Thank God, we are in a climate where we can make use of every sunny hour, so that he can breathe plenty of fresh air! I think that we shall be at home in about eight weeks. As soon as he has got over this season and the weather is somewhat warmer, we shall be able to return to Germany. I must now say a hasty good-bye. Greetings to your husband.—Your

CROWN PRINCESS.

WRONGS AND INJUSTICES.

On November 28, 1898, the Empress Frederick writes from Windsor Castle:

Dear Frau Schröder, Hearty thanks for your letter. So many proofs of sympathy and attachment deeply comfort my poor, broken heart, and outweigh the insults and mortifications, the wrongs and injustices which I cannot yet forget, although every day I say to myself that it is not all wickedness, but to a great extent folly; though against folly the gods themselves fight in vain!

Here I am surrounded by everything that can do my heart good: love, understanding, tender feeling, and intercourse with my own people is a great comfort. I am particularly thankful for being near my mother, whose heart understands and feels with mine in everything, and who mourns with me with all her soul.

The writer mentions the persecution of Professor Giffen, the publisher of the diary of the Empress Frederick III., and proceeds:

But I would rather not say what I think—at least, not in paper, because Russian conditions prevail in Berlin, and I might do you some harm. In a State which is ruled by the police one must have no opinions at all, and to give expression to them only affords a welcome excuse for persecuting them. Upon whom it is desired, on the instructions of the authority, to "fix something unpleasant." I am filled with longing when I think of all this—about any sort of a future I have entirely ceased to think, because I cannot picture it to myself, and see no light in this darkness, since, our good angel, our guardian spirit, our star of hope has departed from us. Farewell, and may you and all our friends have a good winter. That is the heartfelt wish of your

KAISERIN FREDERICH.

When the Empress has been rather frank in the expression of her feelings and opinions, one finds her telling her correspondent to "be very careful with this letter." She makes frequent mention of her loneliness, and the bitterness caused by the calumnies brought against her by her son's entourage. Thus she writes from Homburg (June, 1890):

It may be true that time brings healing, but it has not been my experience, and this year has been so full of harshness and bitterness for me, and my indignation is still so great, that the longing daily grows stronger for him who was our protection and our hope, our pride and our joy. For each one of your dear words I must thank you. Your understanding and feel the whole weight, the miserable cruelty of the fate which has stricken me, leaving in ruins all that is known as good fortune and hope. I feel so lonely, so isolated, and whirled away from the position at which it had seemed to be our duty to stand and to work; forsaken, betrayed, and calumniated by so many whose interest it seems to act in this manner! Yes, it is very, very hard!

But I am comforted by the faithfulness of the few friends who have remained true to me; and the conviction that it is all for the "Good Cause" that I must suffer so much gives me strength! That cause cannot always be suppressed, and if it should not prevail, then every good and intelligent patriot will at least know that it would have been better for Germany, Europe, and the whole world if it had triumphed, and that we—its representatives, ought not to have been so wickedly deceived and calumniated as it appears to have been thought necessary to do in every way in the last two years! During the past week I have read many touching poems, many beautiful articles, which showed me that our dearly loved Kaiser is not forgotten, and that many a true heart keeps him in remembrance, mourns for him, and bewails the fate that took him so untimely from us! That does me good.

AMIDST all her woes the Empress finds time to discuss with Frau Schröder the various philanthropic projects and institutions in which they were both interested, and to read articles in the German, English, and French reviews, but the note of sadness is rarely absent. After describing how her son has turned against her—(this passage was quoted by our Berlin Correspondent)—the Empress writes: "To bear this cross in patience, together with all the woes that rend my heart, is terribly hard." The letter continues:

A very pleasant occupation for me is the furnishing of my future "home"—(this English word is used)—at Kronberg. There is so much to do that the work can only proceed slowly. There I will dedicate all remembrances to him and the whole house to his beloved memory. There his spirit shall rule, and thus alone can his poor, forsaken, broken wife secure a little peace in her loneliness and in her pain. I shall be able to be more independent there than anywhere else, as it will be my own property. I only wish that my friends could come to live there.

Of course, the most interesting letter in the collection is that in which the Empress Frederick scathingly criticises the politics of her son, the ex-Kaiser, and the conduct of his entourage. The long extracts telegraphed by our Berlin Correspondent may be usefully supplemented by the following reference to the relations between England and Germany:

I am glad that for the moment the two States, England and Germany, are holding together, and perhaps there will be a crumb of profit here and there for the "good cause," possibly also the blind hatred of the German public against England and her institutions will unconsciously be a little softened. Upon my own fate, however, it does not have any beneficial effect. My son believes that only he—but not his parents—would have brought about an "Entente Cordiale" with England. They would only have damaged German interests, but he would have advanced them. Furthermore, people in England are absolutely indifferent to the persecution (for which he was principally responsible) which his parents had to endure in 1897-1898. Had he been criticised then, the blame would have been laid only on his mother, who had slandered him and betrayed him all his triumphs. People in England are now completely convinced that all the blame for the misunderstandings rests with his parents and not with himself. Prince Bismarck is also a convinced escapee. When any body convinces W. that something has gone wrong, then it was all Prince B.'s fault.

The distrust of his parents, of the Liberal party, and of all real friends unfortunately, becomes stronger in him every day, and the

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belief in all the malignant rumours which were suggested to him from so many sides is not yet shaken. The manner in which he broke with Prince B. was most unfortunate, and no heroic act. There was no desire to repudiate an evil and corrupt system, whose principles were known and condemned, whose pernicious effects, and mischievous measures, it was hoped finally to remove; but one no longer desired the personal, inconvenient interference of a powerful Minister. His grandfather and father often found the preponderance of this man somewhat annoying. The one endured it, because everything was right in his eyes that was Conservative and anti-Liberal, and because B. forcibly impressed him, and he himself was of a moderate disposition. The other because, out of love for the Fatherland, he wished to accomplish the change to better ways gradually and carefully, not by sudden and violent shocks, but step by step. He would never have

behaved otherwise than chivalrously and considerately to Prince B., an historical personality with a great prestige, although he might often have had to regard him as an opponent.

The last letter in this very interesting series is one in which the Empress, in extremely touching words, offers her condolences and sympathy to Herr Schröder on the death of his wife.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the "advertisements" column at the prevailing rate.

MISCHA ELMAN'S ROMANCE

HIS "IDEAL GIRL."

After a very short life, the romance of Mischa Elman, the violinist, and Miss Mildred Stone, his "ideal girl," has ended. The father of the "ideal girl," Mr. A. F. Stone, according to the New York correspondent of the Central News, gave out a statement for publication, saying: "Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stone announce that the engagement between their daughter Mildred and Mischa Elman has been terminated. He declined to amplify the statement, 'but,' he added, 'at some future time I may have something further to say.' Miss Niza Elman, sister of the violinist, further confirmed the end of the engagement, and added: "They had a disagreement, and a week ago ended their plans to marry. They have agreed that they had made a mistake." Miss Stone and Mr. Elman met at Lake Placid last July when the violinist, just back from a European concert tour, was a guest of Mr. Rudolf Polk, brother-in-law of Miss Stone. Their marriage had been arranged for next summer, with a wedding trip in Europe.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Bolton Castle, (Dudwell & Co.) from New York, Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.
Derwent, (Thai Thuan) from Saigon—A25.
Sunning, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Amoy—B11.
Soochow, (B. & S.) from Canton—B9.
Azy le Rideau, (M. M. Cia.) from Marseilles, Haiphong, Kowloon Wharf.
Boromo Maru (Nanyo Y. K.) from Surabaya, Balikpapan—Off Stonewater.
Sylvan Arrow, (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco—Lai Choo Kok.
Tahoe, (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco, Singapore—Lai Choo Kok.
Apsey, (W. Fat Sing) from Saigon—Off Stonewater.
DEPARTURES.
Ampullaria, (A. P. C.) for Balikpapan—February 20.
Hanyang, (B. & S.) for Canton—February 20.
Helios, (Kung Cheng) for Canton—February 20.
Tijuanas, (J.O.J.L.) for Surabaya—February 20.
Azy le Rideau, (M. M. Cia.) for Yokohama, Shanghai—February 20.
Loksang (J.M. & Co.) for Shanghai, Swatow—February 20.
Ninet Maru, (Sato & Co.) for Hong Kong—February 20.
Amberst, (On Fat & Co.) for Hoihow—February 21.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society's concert which had been advertised for Feb. 27, has, owing to the discontinuance of the Peak Tramway, been postponed to Wednesday, March 7.

The February Criminal Sessions open in the Supreme Court tomorrow. Both Judges will sit as the calendar is a heavy one, consisting of no fewer than 20 cases, the majority of which are of unlawful possession of arms.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Paine Judge will give judgment at 4 p.m. tomorrow in the case in which two Chinese are appealing against a conviction by a jury at the last sessions for the forgery of \$1 banknotes of the Kwong Yik Bank.

A complimentary copy of the music which Mr. Eric Rice wrote for "The Tempest" has been forwarded to the China Mail by the Amateur Dramatic Club. Copies are procurable from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and Messrs. Anderson's Music stores at \$2 apiece.

An advertisement in today's issue invites members of the Club Lusitano and the Portuguese community generally, to attend a meeting in the Luis de Camoes Hall of the Club at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) for the purpose of discussing a matter of great importance.

An advertisement published today announces that a "public" meeting is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce room, City Hall, on March 8 at 5.30 p.m. to discuss the better education of British children in Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will preside, supported by several other prominent residents, and Mr. N. Treddale Mackintosh, M. A., is to address the meeting.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

ENGINEERS MAKE RAPID STRIDES.

Any attempt to estimate the extent of China's trade with the world during 1932 must be governed by two points of conflict—China's intereconomic strife, which throughout the year, has been intermittent; and, secondly, the gradual but marked recovery of European countries from the post-war adjustments of commerce and industry. If the one balances the other in the effect on China's trade, the eventual statistics will show no worse conditions than those revealed by 1931 figures, and may indeed show slight improvement.

The two main features in China's trade with Great Britain are piece-goods and engineering. In the latter Great Britain has made rapid strides; the lowered cost of production at home being responsible for being able to compete in price not only with American but with Japanese goods. Instances are not wanting in which certain cotton mill accessories, Japanese competition has been adequately met by British competition. In textile machinery America, which obtained a good hold of the China market during the war years, is now not wholly able to compete with British manufacturers, and in this item in China's imports of machinery Great Britain's position is again being re-established.

Values only can be taken to gauge the extent of the machinery and engineering trade, but as the ratio of exchange in China as between the foreign Powers has not differed to any appreciable extent, values can be taken as an indication of the trade and approximation of the trade done, even if they are not minutely accurate. Taking values, therefore, in the seven items which cover machinery trade with China—viz., machine tools, agricultural, propelling, textile, brewing other kinds of machinery, and electrical material and fittings—Great Britain in 1932 held the lead in four, America second, and third place, America held the lead twice, came second four times, and third once. Taking the same in percentages, Great Britain in 1932 held 35.87 per cent. of the machinery trade, America 31.20, Japan 15.12, and Germany 2.12. America's figures show a considerable decrease compared with 1931, Great Britain's a considerable increase.

Although, as stated above, figures are not available for the whole of China, Great Britain's imports of machinery into Shanghai for the first nine months of this year, based on value, were \$2.29 per cent., America 25.08 per cent., Japan 9.20 per cent., Germany 7.40 per cent. These figures, though they can only be taken approximately, nevertheless are a fairly reliable indication of the trade of China, in which Hongkong is not taken into account and show the re-establishment of British prestige.

Taking the items separately, only once in the past ten years has Great Britain's position in the textile industry in China occupied second place; in machine tools she now leads, also in propelling machinery and other kinds. One cannot ignore, however, in considering this market that Germany is increasing her business, and particularly in the noticeable in electrical power plants, for which there is a growing demand, and in electrical goods. She is helped to a considerable extent by the favourable exchange, though German merchants in China are reluctant to quote in marks, preferring sterling or the American dollar. Nevertheless, it is a competition which is advancing, and one in which the British manufacturer could do much more than he is presently doing. At the present time the actual business in spinning machinery is very small, though inquiries are numerous, the tendency to devote their attention to the installation of weaving plants, and in this direction there are bright prospects for the British manufacturer. The future is much brighter than it has been for some time, but progress is held in check by the unsettled state of the country. The British manufacturer need not fear much in the future, though his aversion from long credits may cost him a few orders. Instances have gone to light in which competitors of British houses in the machinery trade have offered exceptionally long credits, one within the knowledge of the writer, in which the final payment was dated four years after the signing of the contract.

In other branches of the trade in China Great Britain is making a share, but in one the motor-car trade—she has not, and unless there is a radical change, never will. British cars are too expensive; they are from 25 per cent. to over 100 per cent. dearer than American cars and are which in advance of cars of Continental make. American, until recently, did about 80 per cent. of the motor-car trade in China, and though cheaper Continental cars,

NEW INDIA PORT.

ONLY REFUGE IN 1,000 MILES.

Developments are on foot to create one of the finest harbours in the world on the east coast of India. "Vizagapatam harbour," said Sir George Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, "situated half way between Calcutta and Madras, is a very necessary port for this 1,100 miles of the east coast of India. Madras harbour does not offer safe protection during cyclones, and therefore there is, practically speaking, no port of refuge for vessels between Colombo and Calcutta.

"A scheme for a harbour at Vizagapatam has been under consideration for many years. It is not intended that a large harbour should be constructed in the first instance. The first stage will be the natural physical formation of the backwater permits of progressive development, both by both, as the trade of the port develops. Some 15 or 20 years must elapse for the harbour to be made into one of the finest in the world."

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WAR MEMORIAL TOO PROMINENT?

OBJECTIONS TO EDINBURGH CASTLE SCHEME.

The proposal to place the National War Memorial within the precincts of Edinburgh Castle has aroused considerable discussion in Scotland, and Sir Robert Lorimer's original plans have been modified to meet the objections which the Ancient Monuments Board (Scotland) expressed in a report to the First Commissioner of Works.

The Board, however, remains unsatisfied. "It thinks that the substitution of a lower building for the old North Barracks will change the traditional character of the Castle, and from Princes Street—an outline which has remained substantially the same for 600 years.

The Board thinks, too, that the proposed shrine as viewed from the surrounding country 'would form an isolated and dominant feature, foreign to the traditional character of the Castle buildings, and decidedly superseding the Crown square block as the centre of interest.'

"RED" SHIP.

"EQUALITY" IN PRACTICE.

Whilst the pilot was taking the steamer to sea an untidy seaman, gobbling a thick slice of bread, mounted the bridge and conversed with the first officer. "What is he doing here," the pilot asked of the officer. "Oh, he's just come up for a yarn," the officer replied nonchalantly.

Captain Hollsten, master of the Finnish ship "Kensington," recently in port at Sydney, tells of this incident, which he says is typical of the "discipline" on Russian Bolshevik vessels.

There was a Bolshevik steamer, the "Karl Marx," in port at Hull, when we were there, said the captain. It displayed the red flag prominently.

From what I could gather its master was not a Bolshevik. He seemed to be at his post under duress. His wages exceeded those of the cabin boy by approximately two pounds a month.

In theory the master and boy were brothers equal.

"Poor fellow," remarked the captain, "I have a half-hand knowledge of Russian Bolsheviks; they created chaos in Finland."

Captain Hollsten says that it will be a long time before a Russian Bolshevik vessel comes to Australia. "What shipper could tolerate such 'discipline' for so long a journey?" he asked.

including those of German manufacture, are now on the market, there can be no doubt that the United States will continue to dominate this business. It is all a question of price. For the first nine months of this year motor cars were imported into China through Shanghai alone as follows:—America 268, Germany 71, Italy 20, Canada 32, Great Britain 25, France 20, Philippines 18, Belgium 6, Japan 5, Honolulu, Egypt, Netherlands, India and F.M.S. one each.

Viewed generally, the trade with China has shown some improvement, and it is soverely handicapped by an important Government, and neglected provinces.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

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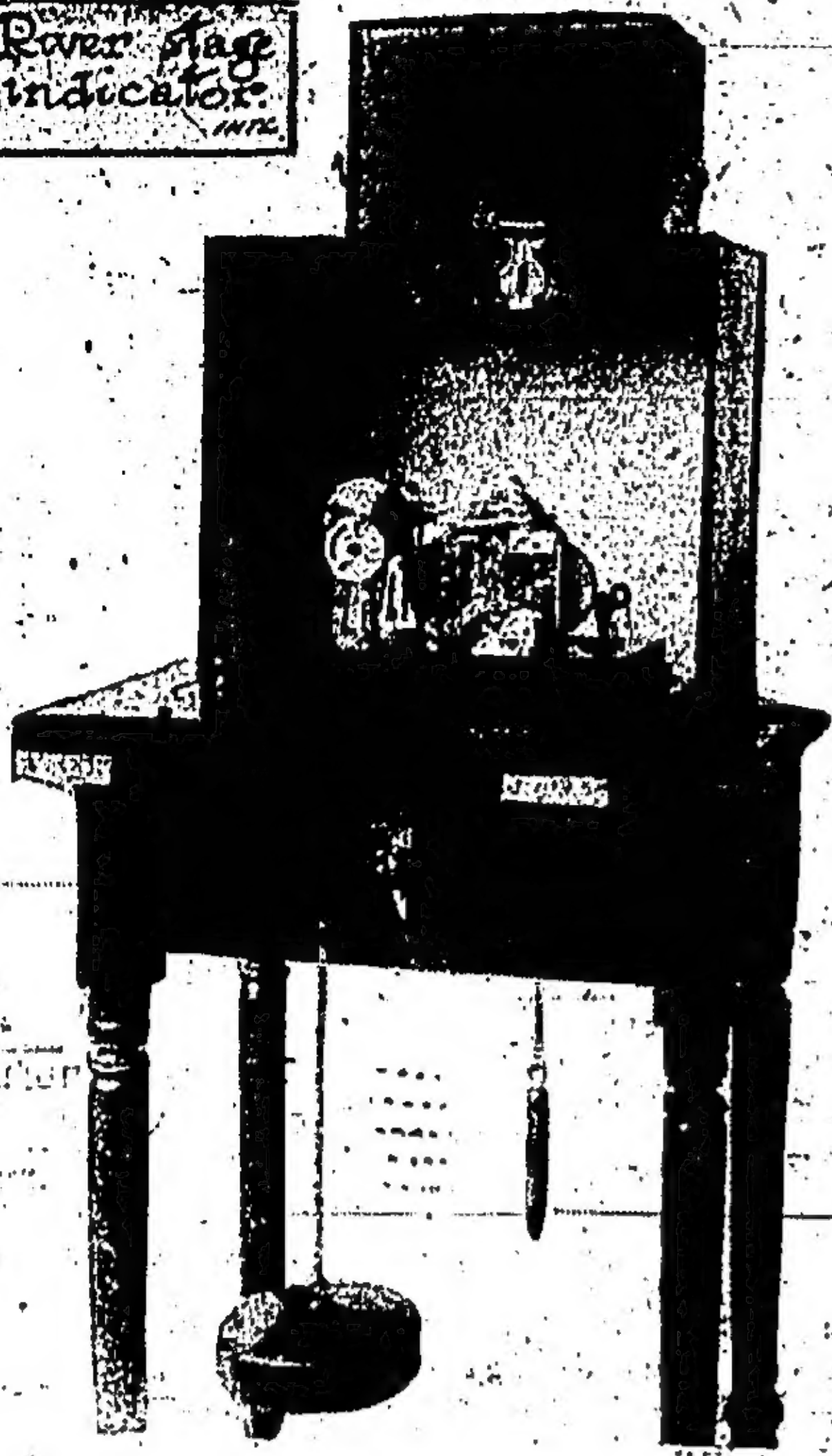
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River stage indicator.



Marvin System for recording the rise and fall of streams. The float goes up and down inside a hollow piling, and its movements are recorded on a tape in the instrument.



Ku Klux Klan murder sensation in Louisiana. F. Watt Daniel, ex service man, and Thomas F. Richards was kidnapped by a masked band. Governor Parker ordered State troops to guard the divers seeking the bodies under direction of J. D. Rooney, United States Troops Agent. While the divers were at work unknown men set off a charge of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in an effort to destroy the bodies, which, however, were brought to the surface. They had been weighted down.



Blinded nine years ago by a fireworks explosion, this 18-year old youth may have his sight restored through a unique operation which will remove the sightless eye and replace it with an eye taken from a pig. A similar operation by the same surgeon has already proved successful. Penniless the boy is attempting to earn enough money by playing the accordion to pay his hospital bills.



Burning basilica of the Catholic Cathedral at Quebec, have been destroyed, with a loss of \$500,000. Church and civic authorities asserted that members of the Ku Klux Klan were responsible for the blaze.



The United States Government is spending large sums fighting the menace of forest fires. Fire look but have been placed on the highest peaks of the forests, this particular one being on Castle Peak, Colorado, where observers, with powerful glasses, can scan thousands of square miles of forest. Where look out towers are not practicable, rangers patrol immense districts on horseback.



Prince Aage.

Prince Aage, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, has again joined the French Army as a major in the Colonial forces and will be stationed in Morocco. He was several years ago, an officer in the French Foreign Legion, but resigned to assume a command in the Danish Royal Guard. Prince Waldemar, his father, renounced his right of succession to the Danish throne when he married an Italian Countess.



The Prince Regent of Japan, heir to the throne, is shown here leaving a temple in Tokyo.

We Carry a Complete Line of STATIONERY REQUISITES for OFFICE and HOME.

Don't BELIEVE US but come see for Yourself.

DER. A. WING & CO., 60, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

EYES RIGHT

If not consult the

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

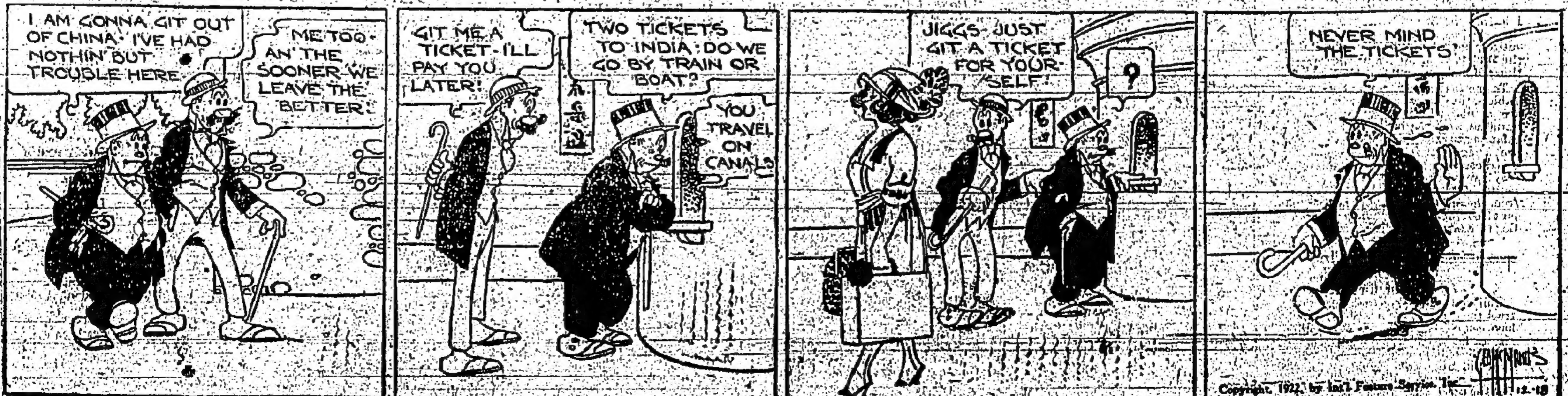
67 Queen's Road Central.



The house recommended by many local doctors for its accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE.

BRINGING UP FATHER



"BURIED ALIVE"

WARSHIP'S STRANGE DISCOVERY.

A WHITE PRIESTESS.

"Buried alive" is a term that might be well applied to Britishers discovered on lonely Pacific Isles by the survey ship H.M.S. "Pantome," says the Sydney Sun. Commander Maxwell, on the ship's return to Sydney told of the great work accomplished in the name of Christianity by a lone woman, Mrs. Zahel, on Bardoo and Banks Islands (Mrs. Zahel was recently in Hongkong and gave an interesting lecture at the Helena Mission Institute). A well-known author, Mr. Banfield, his wife and an old Irish serving woman, were also met by men of the "Pantome," living a life of hermitage.

The men also paid tribute to Mrs. Zahel. They said that in the islands of which she had assumed charge she was regarded by the natives in the light of a high and infallible priestess, and their chief ruler. According to what she told the men who were never more surprised than when they found a white woman on the lonely Bardoo Island, she became a missionary 15 years ago. This decision followed on the death of her husband, an Australian.

For 15 years, Mrs. Zahel has laboured in her present sphere. Far from the track of passing steamers, she had averaged a white visitor once every five years. Yet, she said, her work prospered, and she was happy in it.

"How astonished we were when we discovered law, order, and prosperity amongst the natives of Bardoo Island," said one of the men. "They were clothed and healthy. Even the usual diseases amongst natives were unknown on Bardoo. Cleanliness was a feature, and the sanitary system a credit to any people."

"The natives recognised that they had their white friend to thank for all their blessings."

PATTERN TO AUSTRALIA.

Never was there a more Christian people. Why, in many respects those darkies would put Australians to shame. The children seemed to enter into the fine spirit of the settlement. They rolled up to the mission school every morning without a murmur. The church was daily crowded.

In that school, in addition to religious teachings and the three R's, the children had classes on weaving, lace making, and beading. In these crafts they excelled.

The "Pantome's" officers said that the "heroic missionary" work was not confined to Bardoo. Her influence had spread to the neighbouring Banks Island, which she visits weekly. The seamen described the trip as hazardous.

Mrs. Zahel has a native craft, manned by two trusty young islanders, and they journey 30 miles across the open sea.

When the author, Mr. Banfield, was asked by the men of the "Pantome" why he had chosen a life of almost solitary confinement, he replied: "Far from the madding crowd, and I am happy. Besides here I am gathering material for a new novel. It will be better than 'The Beachcombers,' my best known work."

Banfield is on Dunk Island. Apart from his little party, consisting of his wife and an Irish woman servant, the island is uninhabited. The "Pantome" men said that it was for the most part desolate and was certainly depressing.

WHAT TO DO FOR CHILDREN'S CONSTIPATION.

Common-Sense Feeding And Baby's Own Tablets

The careful mother will always safeguard her infant or young child against constipation. Care in feeding and the administration of Baby's Own Tablets when necessary are the best means of prevention and cure.

My baby was constipated, writes a mother from the Sydney Sun. I did not know what to do for her. Then I learned of Baby's Own Tablets and since she has taken them she has been entirely well. I am glad to recommend the Tablets to all mothers and would not think of being without them myself.

To mothers everywhere: Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 5 years or more, are a specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, milder teething, even prurient sleep and undigested food, drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the retail price free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 100 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

Be wary of Colds.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities advise parents to take the quick cure of colds and influenza. For the quick cure of colds and influenza, nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for over forty years, and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DISASTROUS STORM AT HOME.

LONDON, February 18th.

A storm and a gale, accompanied by many places by heavy snow-falls, swept Scotland and North-England during the week-end, lay foot snow-drifts and floods disorganising traffic in many parts. A number of towns and villages are snow-bound.

Three vessels were sunk and one abandoned at sea, while five were driven ashore on the East Coast. There were a number of thrilling rocket apparatus rescue scenes. The captain and crew of an Italian steamer were hauled to the top of 300 ft. high cliffs.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Committee appointed by the Rubber Growers' Association to proceed to the United States to discuss the restriction scheme, has returned. One member stated that the result of the visit was in every way satisfactory, and the committee had had no difficulty whatever in convincing the American manufacturers of the equity of the scheme.

The Philippines plantation proposal has not been taken seriously.

ANOTHER SOVIET CONCESSION.

BERLIN, February 18th.

Advices from Moscow state that a Junker aeroplane building concern has concluded an agreement with the Bolsheviks permitting it to construct machines in Russia, and to maintain a regular service between Sweden, Russia and Persia.

NEW AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST SHIPPING LINE.

SYDNEY, February 18.

The private buyers of five wooden ships from the Commonwealth Line announced that they are preparing to inaugurate a new trading line to East Asia. The *Berrington*, with which the venture will be opened in transferring to Hongkong register, owing to the heavy cost of running under Australian conditions.

ALLIES' SIBERIAN OPERATIONS.

RIGA, February 18.

Following a similar French demand, the British Government has requested Latvia to pay £134,500 for the evacuating from Vladivostok of British prisoners, which acted under General Knox and Janin in Siberia.

The Latvian Press contends that the demand is unfair, saying that the troops fought under the command of the Allies.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

LONDON, February 18.

The Federation of British Industries has decided to appoint a committee in connection with the Government's decision relative to the Boxer Indemnity. The Committee will examine the question from the viewpoint of industry, and will make recommendations on which the executive committee may take action.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs in the last February, 1923.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

1922 1923

Triad Hill, 10 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 20 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 30 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 40 ft. Below overflow

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Triad Hill, 390 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 400 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 410 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 420 ft. Below overflow

Triad Hill, 430 ft. Below overflow

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK

Operating under Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York and the Federal Reserve Bank.

General Banking, Current and Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits opened in Local Currency, U.S. Dollar and Pounds Sterling upon application.

Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit issued. American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York Travelers Checks for Sale and encashment.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai Peking Tientsin Hankow Hongkong
Canton Singapore Manila San Francisco Yokohama

D. M. BIGGAR
Manager.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

Bank Wire ... 3/8-1/2

On demand ... 3/8-1/2

30 days sight ... 3/8-1/2

On Paris ... 3/8-1/2

On New York ... 3/8-1/2

On Hongkong ... 3/8-1/2

On Bombay ... 3/8-1/2

On Calcutta ... 3/8-1/2

On Singapore ... 3/8-1/2

On Manila ... 3/8-1/2

On Shanghai ... 3/8-1/2

On Yokohama ... 3/8-1/2

On London ... 3/8-1/2

On San Francisco ... 3/8-1/2

On Hongkong ... 3/8-1/2

On Canton ... 3/8-1/2

On Peking ... 3/8-1/2

On Tientsin ... 3/8-1/2

On Hankow ... 3/8-1/2

On Shanghai ... 3/8-1/2

On Yokohama ... 3/8-1/2

On London ... 3/8-1/2

On San Francisco ... 3/8-1/2

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On Canton ... 3/8-1/2

On Peking ... 3/8-1/2

On Tientsin ... 3/8-1/2

On Hankow ... 3/8-1/2

PEARL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " " "

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " " "

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " "

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " " "

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " " "

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " "

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " " "

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " " "

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " " "

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. " " "

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. " " "

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. " " "

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight " " "

12.00 midnight to 1.00 a.m. " " "

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. " " "

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. " " "

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. " " "

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. " " "

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. " " "

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. " " "

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. " " "

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. " " "

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " " "

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " " "

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " "

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " " "

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " " "

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " "

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " " "

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " " "

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " " "

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Auctioneers

Wong & Heng. Coal Contractors,
General Auctioneers and Brokers.

Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.,
Des Voeux Road Central.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.,
Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

China Special Bank, Ltd.,
6, Duddell Street.

The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.,
Alexandra Bldg., Chater Road.

Building Contractors

Wing On & Co.
Building Contractors.
24, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. Cen. 1597

Coal Merchants

Canton Mining Admin. (c/o Dodwell & Co.,
Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners.
Birmingham Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

G. Kimura & Co.,
2, Connaught Road Central.

Kwong Sang & Co., Coal Merchants
45 Des Voeux Rd. Cen. Tel. Cen. 2738

Latent & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central,
Merchants, Coal Contractors and
Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1543.

Cotton Yarn Importers

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha,
Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece
Goods: No. 7, Mercantile Bank
Building. Tel. Cen. 2774 and 2908

Curio Dealers

Kit Fat, Chinese Curio, Jade, and
Fine Art Porcelain, Splendid Collec-
tion of Ancient Chinese Pictures,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong,
opposite Coronet Theatre.

Lock King, Chinese Curio & Silver Ware

Dentist

Harry Fong, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. Cen. No. 1265.

Electrical Suppliers

Sun Hing Co., Electric-platers and
Electrical Contractors also Typewriter
Repairs. 10 Pottinger St. Tel. Cen. 2680

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.,
Engineers & Shipbuilders,
Kowloon Bay
New Work & Repairs
Call Flag "L"

Glass Merchants

A. Lag & Co., Glass Merchants,
Furniture, Mirror and Canton Glass
Manufacturers, Electroplated, Glass
and Crocker, Wares and Photo
duplies. 19, Queen's Road Central,
Tel. Cen. No. 1319.

Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of
Haiphong and Harkow Roads. Few
minutes from ferry.

Importers & Exporters

The Bros. & Co., Importers and
Exporters and Commission Agents,
Des Voeux Road.

The Hongkong Import Co.,
Importers and Exporters,
Tel. Cen. 2057, 27, Queen's Road Central.

Kwong Sun & Co., 56 Queen's Road
Central, K. Chi Chung (Manager),
Kwong King Him (Asst.), Tel. Cen. 3109.

Masuda Trading Co.,
Importers and Exporters,
NIRIKO—Japanese and art curios,
21 Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. Cen. 1359

Sam Hing Loong,
97-99 Queen's Road Central,
General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar
Merchants, General Importers,
Exporters of Chinese Products,
Tel. Cen. 281.

Patell & Co., P.O. Box 316

Land & Estate Agents

Yick Che, Land & Estate Agents
Tel. Cen. 911-1987,
25, Queen's Road Central.

Leather Goods

Sam Kung Saitcase Co.,
Best makers of Leather Suitcases,
Hand Bags, Purses, Bells, etc.
12 Pottinger St. and 28 Duddell St.

So Sing, 24 Des Voeux Road, Manu-
facturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand
Bags, Trunks etc.

Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co.,
China Bank Buildings (2nd floor) Tel. Cen. 2008

Smiths, J & Co., Alexandra Building.

Millinery

Madame Lily—Alexandra Building,
Latest fashions and creations from
Paris in Fur and Millinery,
"The Centre of Fashion."

Miners

China Commercial Co., Ltd.,
Miners, Importers and Exporters,
25-27 Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. Cen. 2992

Modistes

Madame Fillet,
51, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 289,
(latest Parisian models)

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 1112,
53, Queen's Road Central

N. LARSEN, Optician,
Tel. Cen. 2202, 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

Photographers

Moe Cheung, Photographer,
23, Ice House Street,
7, Bessie's Arcade (Bridal),
Developing & Printing undertaken.

Developing & Printing undertaken.

Providers

Yee Hing Tam Co., Dealers in
Foreign Goods, New Shoes, Choco-
lates, Soft Felt Hats, Pipe, Wool
Socks, Sweater Singlets, Ties, Hosiery
Bla...

14, Pottinger Street Tel. Cen. 2016

Printers

The "China Mail," General Printers,
Publishers and Bookbinders,
6, Wyndham Street. Tel. Cen. 22

Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Ctl.
First floor. Tel. Cen. 284

Shipchandler, Stevedores and
Comprode.

Wang Koo & Co., Shipchandler,
Comprode, Stevedores & Coal
Merchants, 24 at & Pilot supply,
No. 26 & 27, Connaught Road, Tel.
Central No. 248.

Shipowners

Man Wing S.S. Co., Ltd.,
38 Bonham Street West, Tel. Cen. 1710
Regular Fortnightly Service
Hongkong and Haiphong via Hoihow
s.s. "Haitan"

Thai Thuan S.S. Co., Ltd.,
147 Wing Lok Street, Kowloon, Tel. Cen. 93
s.s. "Derwent" s.s. "Borbon"
between Hongkong and Saigon.

Shoemakers

Sam Koo, Dealer in Sewing Machines
and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Makers,
7 Pottinger Street.

WONG SHU WONG
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS FOR LADIES, GENTS
& CHILDREN, BEST DESIGN, PRICES MODERATE
21, POTTINGER ST., PHONE 1172.

Silk Stores

D. Chellaram—Royal Silk Store,
36a Queen's Road Central, Sate
Crepe de Chine, Georgette and
Brocade Silks.

Pohcemall Bros., 38, Queen's Rd. C.

Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co.,
Ladies and Gents Tailors,
12, D'Aguilar Street, New Materials
of all descriptions. Tel. Cen. 2850.

Ab Young, Tailor, Drapers & Out-
fitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made
to order. No. 74, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. Cen. No. 2830.

Sing Cheong,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailor,
24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

Tobaccos, Cigarettes

British American Tobacco Co.
(China), Ltd., 16-19 Connaught Road.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Typewriters, Etc.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Kwan Yee, General Storekeeper,
Wine & Spirit Merchant,
30, 104, Queen's Road Central

LAND SALES.

At the office of the P.W.D., yesterday
afternoon, the Principal Land
Surveyor (Mr. Parker Ross) sold two
pieces of Crown land by public auc-
tion, yielding \$60,500 to the Treasury.

The first sale was in respect of an
inland lot at Shaukiwan, on the
motor road, comprising 42,000
square feet. The open price was
\$19,200. There was keen competition,
but the bidding was cautious, rising
by bids of \$50 and \$100 with occa-
sional offers of \$500 to \$4,600, when
the lot was knocked down to Messrs.
Augustine and Peter Leung Hing Koo.

The second lot is situated by the new
Stubbs Road and Magnolia Gap
Road, and has an area of 32,000
square feet. The open price in this
case was \$3,400. The bidding was on
a moderate scale and ceased when the
\$19,900 mark was reached. The lot
was knocked down to Mr. Leung Hin-
gwa for that figure.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 20d. 12h. 07m.—Pressure
has increased considerably over China
where an anticyclone is forming.
Pressure is nearly stationary over
the Philippines and Annam.
A depression is central near Tourane.
The monsoon will set in again along
the S.E. coast of China and over the
N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 0.20 inch.
Against an average of 2.19 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on February 21, 1933.

1.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds,
freshening considerably.

2.—House coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamoo. N.W. to N.E.
winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing
later.

3.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.W.
to N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first
clearing later.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan. N.W. to N.E.
winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing
later.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FEBRUARY 20, 1933.—a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Direction Force. | Wind Force. |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| Victoria Peak | 6 a.m. | 30.22 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 a.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 a.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 9 a.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 10 a.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 11 a.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 12 m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 1 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 2 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 3 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 5 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 9 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 10 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 11 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 1 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 2 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 3 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 5 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 9 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 5 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 9 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 10 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 11 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 2 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 3 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 5 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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| Victoria Peak | 3 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 4 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 5 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 6 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 7 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 8 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
| Victoria Peak | 9 p.m. | 30.21 | 10 | 88 | NW | 1 |
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